NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av -A Business Woman, Matinee WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—David Garrick. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-An IRISH, FARCE-DESTINY, &c. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-DRAMA,

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

ATHENEUM, No. 180 Broadway. - Grand Variety En-ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near Third By. Die Jugenplause Friedrich des Grossen. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th st.—Bur

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Humpry Dumpty. Matince at 2. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corne 6th av. -Neggo Mineragies &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av, -ORATION

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-Afternoon at B-READINGS FROM SHARSYEARE. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET. New York, Wednesday, March 19, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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POTTER'S PREDICAMENT.-Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, member of Congress, is one of those honest Representatives who have refused to accept the two years' extra pay voted by less conscientious members into their own pockets. But Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, M. C., has paid the amount into the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington, and we do not clearly see how it can find its way back to the National Treasury through that source. Now that the officer has got the money, what will he do with it? Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, M. C., could at any future day take it back again if he wanted to do so, no doubt; but this is not likely. The financial Ordway might use it himself if he felt so disposed, beyond question. But how is Uncle Sam to get at it? Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, M. C., is in a predicament. He had better take the money back and spend it or pay it directly into the United States Treasury. If he does not he may find it as difficult to trace bereafter as were Oakes Ames' little initial

THE GRIFFIN (Ga.) News publishes the story of a dissatisfied Georgia black who went to Arkansas to better himself. He gives the gloomiest account possible of the condition of affairs there, and reports the negroes in a terrible condition. Here is an excellent theme for the colored orator, Downing, to descant upon in his proposed tour of enlightenment among the Southern blacks.

THE COLUMBUS (Ga.) Sun says some of the negroes in Sumter county are breaking faith with their employers and have no regard for their contracts. The easiest way to surmount this difficulty would be for the employers to engage reliable white European laborers, and let Sambo seek the lively swamps of Arkansas. in which he can shiver and shake with the fever and ague to his heart's content. Why will not the intermeddling Northern carpetbaggers let the poor Southern blacks alone and allow them to enjoy the blessing of knowing when they are well off?

U'Kelly's Great Feat of Reaching the Cuban Camp-The Heroes of the Independent Press.

The despatches from Havana which we print on another page of the Herald, containing intelligence direct from our Special Commissioner, written in the insurgent camp, confirm fully the information already published of his having arrived there. The interesting missives themselves are in the hands of our correspondent at Havana and in the handwriting of Mr. O'Kelly. From them will be learned what perils and almost deadly fatigues he has bravely undergone in the performance of his duty. After leaving the city of Santiago de Cuba on the 19th of February he journeyed into the mountains, accompanied by five Cuban guides. Owing to the steepness of the mountains over which the trail led he was obliged on the night of the first day out to abandon his horse and proceed on foot to his destination. The fatigue consequent on this effort must have been, as he describes, very great; for it was equally dangerous to halt or turn back. In a letter to a friend in Santiago de Cuba he says that when he comes to write in full the story of that terrible toil he will be accused of writing romance. Passing, indeed, in the vicinage of the Spanish outposts and over such rugged country, the trouble and fatigue must have equalled the peril he ran. But the unconquerable heart was rewarded with a throb of pleasure at last, as on the 22d ult. he tramped wearily into the outlying encampment of the Cuban patriots.

This unselfish devotion to duty in a journalist will challenge the highest praise wherever through the wide world it is read of. It will stand fitly beside the achievement performed by Mr. Stanley in the heart of Africa, and will have this deeper element of chivalry in it that it was done not in the face of ignorant savages, but in the teeth of the army of a civilized Power given, like its Cuban enemy in the forests, to barbarous means in the conduct of its war. Mr. O'Kelly had, then, no other assurance of his safety in returning to the Spanish lines than his own stout heart could find in the equivocation of the Spanish officials who threatened him with death should he be once caught after seeking and finding the rebels. It was many days after his arrival in the rebel camp that Captain General Ceballos took the wiser and humane course of countermanding the brutal threat of General Morales and simply ordering Mr. O'Kelly's expulsion from the island on his reappearance. This journey, therefore, apart from its physical difficulties, becomes heroic, for its penalty at the time was, or appeared to be, death. Had he been a Cuban spy, as General Morales absurdly, and with a knowledge of its inconsequence, insisted, the action would be measurable by the acts of many brave men who have staked all on a partisan cause. Mr. O'Kelly, on the contrary, took sides with neither Spaniard nor Cuban, but risked his life with both in the cause, as wide as humanity-the cause of impartial and fearless truth. From no other secular power in the world beside the independent press could he re. the credentials which made him the ambassador of truth. Neither Emperor, King nor President could sign the brevet of an emissary in such a case, whose mission would be the collection of uncolored facts between two peoples fighting for what are called ideas. Such an envoy would, however upright in intention, be forever under the suspicion of viewing facts as his master would wish to see them. This fact would discount his statements of what he had seen, and would, above all, tell heavily against the implicit acceptance of his deductions. Either, as in olden times, the searcher WILL GET HURT!" REPORTING THE after truth must represent only what honesty is centred in himself or must go forward pledged on the faith of the independent press as a man above suspicion and reproach. the latter weighty representative capacity Mr. O'Kelly began his mission; recognizing its grave responsibility he has carried it on, and, unbending to threat or cajolery, will he continue, with the best efforts of his manhood, to reach its fair conclusion. The Empire, the Monarchy or the Republic which the envoy of any of them would represent might pass away, as they have passed; but the great spirit of truth and justice is an undying entity, and the man charged with its mission in any spot of the earth has to remember that he is in the service of the immortal and unchanging. The Cubans have taken up arms because they connect Spanish rule with tyranny and injustice and lack of right to govern them. Spaniards defend their rule in Cuba because they believe that long possession gives them their right to rule: that Cubans are merely transplanted Spaniards, and have no just

> point and withdrew the order which had been issued against our correspondent's life. We dwell heavily on this matter, because we observe in our despatches to-day a clumsy endeavor on the part of certain Spaniards to take away from Mr. O'Kelly the impartial character which, with forbearance and manliness, he has maintained. As our Commissioner states in his despatch and letter, he lost his horse in the mountains on the first night out. After gaining the rebel lines he departed for the interior in search of Cespedes, and writes from Camp Tampie when two days further on his journey. Now comes the report from Spanish sources that the horse was captured in an engagement with the insurgents. There might be nothing unnatural in this except that it | ment. The Comptroller should be enlightbrings the insurgents very close to Santiago

cause to rebel. The Spaniards have a large

army in the field in the assertion of their

right, and the Cubans have a force not so

large perched on the mountains and hidden

among the valleys in affirmation of their cause.

Each is anxious that the world should believe

in the possibility of its vanquishing its enemy,

and both profess a fearlessness of the world judg-

ing them by their force, their acts and their in-

tentions. Our Special Commissioner has already

given the highest proof of his impartiality in

his writings, and hence it was feared by the

poorest and rashest reasoners on the Spanish

side that, because he had found things on

their side of the question he could not ap-

plaud, he would inevitably praise everything

on the Cuban side. When the attention of

Captain General Ceballos was called to the

fact that O'Kelly had censured what he found

weak in the Cuban party he admitted the

the time. This was, no doubt, found to be a very small and suspicious affair; so, last of all, there come false witnesses, who say city government, to ascertain whether the chief that in an attack by a thousand Spaniards on a strong insurgent position, and in which the Spaniards would appear to have been worsted, the Herald Commissioner was seen waving on the rebels with the sabre of his sire. We could afford to smile at this figment of the Spanish brain were it not that we see in it a deliberate attempt to make out, at all hazards, a case against the neutrality of our Commissioner. They flatter themselves that by a little bold lying they can up such a feeling among the raise most bloodthirsty of their class the assassination of O'Kelly would take place on his return, with or without orders. But this cowardly and bloodthirsty treachery we do not purpose to let pass without nailing it at its proper standard. It would in any case be of little account when it is remembered to be the venomous stab of men fresh from defeat. Happily, however, we have direct proof of its untruth in the brief but sufficing despatches from Mr. O'Kelly himself. There is another view of the statement which is as little comforting to the Spanish officers-namely, that the vision grew out of their honest fears; that, like the rogue who saw "in every bush an officer," on every horse they saw a sabre-brandishing O'Kelly. To accept still another alternative, it might be that the only valid excuse they could think of offering for their non-success was the invention of O'Kelly "waving on the insurgents" as aforesaid. This would be still more comical; but, in justice to Spanish courage, we return to our first charge that it was the deliberate invention of a few narrow-minded dastards to wreak their spite on a man whom they could not rise to the level of comprehending, by pointing out a cause for his assassination on his return to the Spanish lines. We rely upon the word of General Ceballos to show these pigmy plotters the estimation at which such a

story from such a source is valued. Leaving this grave matter aside for the moment, we can turn with some pleasure to the work now, we believe, within easy reach of our Commissioner. He is in the heart of the territory which the insurgents hold or traverse as they list. He will be able to give the world full and faithful particulars of the actual state of the Cuban insurrection. He will, doubtless, long ere this have gained from Cespedes and the other insurrectionary chiefs detailed estimates of their prospects and the general line of their projects. He will do his work thoroughly as well as impartially, and will give us such light on the intricacies of the Cuban question as has never been let in on them before. In the brief despatches which have reached us he has already confirmed the landing of the Edgar Stuart expedition, which has been repeatedly denied by the Spaniards. the wildest alarmist among the Spaniards not to fear that Mr. O'Kelly will appear at the head of any other columns than those of the HERALD or that he will wave anything except the flag of truth. We have the same confidence in the neutrality and impartiality of our Commissioner now, and the same cause for belief in it, that we had when we said he would prove impervious to threat and fearless of obstacles which short-sighted officials might throw in his way.

Legislature and Comptroller Green-How the Public Money Is

Wasted. Several days ago the State Legislature requested Comptroller Green to report the amount paid out for legal expenses on suits to which the city has been a party since his was, no doubt, to ascertain how much of the people's money had been squandered in litigation, much of which has been unwise and unnecessary, during the last eighteen months. The reply of the Comptroller has been made, but it is not likely to prove satisfactory. Mr. Green evidently misinterprets the meaning of the inquiry, or, understanding it, chooses to avail himself of a technical interpretation, and to confine his statement to a very limited class of suits. We have no doubt that the Senate desires to know exactly how much money Mr. Green has paid out to lawyers, either for counsel fees or in costs in defending suits of all descriptions against the city, whether paid to the plaintiffs in the suits or to the lawyers engaged for the city; in fact, just what Mr. Green's litigious spirit and passion for legal advice has cost the taxpayers of New York. This information Mr. Green withholds from them, and they will probably return his present reply to him, with a sharp

request for a more satisfactory statement. If we are correct in our interpretation of the Senate's object in adopting the resolution of inquiry Mr. Green should report to that body the various sums he has paid to his special counsel, amounting in all, it is said, to nearly fifty thousand dollars. In the case of the Fire Telegraph Construction Company's claim, which could have been settled for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars twelve months ago, Mr. Green contested payment, step by step, through all the courts, and was defented on trial and appeal. The consequence was that about three or four weeks ago, under the force of a peremptory mandamus, Mr. Green was compelled to pay the claimants over one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars for principal, interest and costs-a clear loss to the city of over seventy-five thousand dollars in a single claim. In the case of Alderman Monheimer's claim for the paving of Seventh avenue with wooden pavement Mr. Green resisted payment and engaged the services of Mr. John H. Strahan to prove the fraudulent character of the claim. Subsequently Mr. Strahan became the counsel for the claimant. instead of for the city, and less than two weeks ago judgment was recovered and the amount was paid by Mr. Green in two warrants-one for one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars and the other for over nineteen thousand dollars, the latter being drawn against the "judgment" found. As Mr. Strahan received a fee of five thousand dollars out of the latter warrant, we presume the whole sum was for legal expenses and interest. The Senate probably desires to receive in-

formation from Mr. Green of just such cases as these, and there are several of them, we understand, on record in the financial departened as to the meaning of the Legislature, and de Cuba, where O'Kelly certainly was not at | then be peremptorily required to report without | at not less than two hundred and fifty dollars. | mons is at present composed, Mr. Disraeli

evasion or delay. It is important now, when financial officer of the city is capable of filling the position he holds, or whether a certain reputation for honesty is the only qualification he possesses for the office. When the information the Senate is now seeking shall have been obtained it will be well to inquire into the matter of neglected assessments, in order to ascertain how much money the taxpayers have been made to squander on interest unnecessarily while the Comptroller has been engaged in newspaper controversies with other departments of the city government in paltry attempts to cut down the wages of laborers and scrub women. The Legislature will then discover whether Mayor Havemeyer is not correct when he arrives at the conclusion that the office of Comptroller of the city of New York is not too big for the present incumbent.

The Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution

Since our present State constitution was framed the world is a quarter century older, the State has largely increased in wealth and population and many circumstances have widely changed. Six y as ago it was admitted by all that we meeted to modify and modernize the organic law. A convention for that purpose assembled, in which the late Mr. Greeley was particularly prominent. It passed a new constitution embracing very radical changes. When submitted to the people the verdict of the ballot boxes was against it. Governor Hoffman advised that the subject should be considered by a smaller commission, and, being empowered by the Legislature, he appointed, from the most experienced, judicious and intelligent men of the State of all political shades and representing a great variety of interests, a commission authorized to propose amendments which will bring the constitution into proper relation with existing facts. Since December this body has been discussing and deliberating. Its work is now complete and its conclusions reported to the Legislature in amendments which, in the judgment of the Commission, the rights and interests of the State required as modifications of the constitution of 1846. To give these proposed amendments the validity of law they must be approved by the present Senate and Assembly, be also passed by both houses next year, then submitted to the people, when, if they receive the affirmative vote of a majority, the constitution, as amended by them, will become the fundamental law of the State on the 1st day of January, 1875.

Wherever the old constitution was judged to be well enough it has been let alone, judicious repair and not thorough reconstruction appearing to have been the rule kept in view. Among the changes proposed we note the following :- The property qualification formerly required of negro citizens before being allowed to vote is to be erased. Stringent provisions are made against 'bribery and corruption in elections, and all officers against whom these charges are proved are declared incompetent and their election void. Officers will be required to embody in their oath of office a declaration that they have spent no money or given or promised any valuable thing to influence or secure votes. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Comptroller are to be elected for three years. The Governor is to have a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, with the use of a suitable house. Lieutenant Governor's salary, four thousand dollars; Comptroller's, six thousand. Secretary of State, Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. One Superintendent of State Prisons instead of the present three State Prison Inspectors, to be appointed for five accession to office. The object of the inquiry years by the Governor and Senate. He is to the city may be too niggard. Something is to be appointed by the Comptroller. A Superintendent of Public Works is to be appointed for three years by the Governor and Senate, to have charge of the canals, instead of three Canal Commissioners. A State Treasurer is to be elected by the Senate and Assembly in joint ballot, to hold office three years.

Instead of the State being divided into thirty-two Senatorial districts, with a member for each, it is to form eight districts, each electing four members. These are to be so arranged as to give the southeastern portion of the State the increased representation to which its rapid growth of population entitles it. Now, Kings county has two Senators; Queens, Suffolk and Richmond one; New York five; Westchester, Rockland and Putnam one. By the amendment Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond will be one district and choose four Senators. New York, south of Twenty-sixth street, another district, will have four more; the balance of New York, with Westchester, Suffolk and Rockland, forming the Third district, will give to the counties above named twelve Senators instead of nine. The Senators first chosen in each district are to be divided into four classes-one to hold office one year; the others two, three and four years, respectively; one Senator being elected from each district each year, subsequently to hold office four years. Thus three-fourths of the Senators will be experienced in their duty. Members of the Assembly are to be, as now, one hundred and twenty-eight, chosen single districts for one year. Each member of the Legislature is to have a salary of one thousand dollars a year. Bills to pass are required to receive the vote of a majority of all the members elected, and to become laws after the Governor's veto they must have the vote of two-thirds of all elected in such branch. Special legislation is prohibited in a large number of cases specified. Among these are the granting of exclusive powers and franchises to individuals and corporations and the conferring of authority to locate railroad tracks. Special, local and private bills must be introduced within the first sixty days of the session, unless by consent of three-fourths. Every tax levy shall receive the assent of threefifths of both houses. All city governments are to be on a uniform plan, in which mayors and aldermen are to be elected by the people, and heads of departments appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. Each city shall also have a board of audit of not less than five nor more than eleven members. They

shall be electors of the city, and

shall be chosen by general ticket by such

electors thereof as shall have paid individu-

The assent of such Board of Audit, by the vote of a majority of all the members elected thereto, shall be necessary to every resolution, ordinance or other proceeding of the Board of Aldermen involving the auditing of claims and accounts, the expenditure of money, the contracting of debts or the levying of taxes and assessments; and the Board of Audit shall be clothed with no other power. This clause, which proposes to give taxpayers a a new and peculiar power over municipal expenditures, is an innovation which will be apt to encounter decided opposition.

A census is to be taken in 1875 and in each tenth year thereafter, and Assembly districts are to be equalized and apportioned according to population. The Legislature is to be restrained from selling or disposing of the Erie, Oswego, Champlain and Cayuga and Seneca canals, and the expenditures upon them in each year are restricted to the amount of their gross receipts in the previous year. All the other canals are left to the discretion of the Legislature. Most of these propositions are obvious improvements on the old law; all of them have weighty reasons in their favor. The Commission has done its duty honestly, faithfully and creditably to the State, and its report will probably in the main receive the endorsement of the present Legislature.

Still More Deeds of Blood-Where Are the Police?

What a commentary on the efforts of those who would save murderers from the gallows are the reports of fresh and terrible murders which appeared in our columns yesterday! And we have been told that drunkenness should palliate the crime of murder! Let those who reason thus read the report of the fearful deed of blood in East Seventy-fourth street by drunken ruffians, and then say if society is to be protected by admitting such special pleading in behalf of murderers. In the middle of the day-that is, at half-past one o'clock-three men, Irish laborers, it is said, entered a German lager beer saloon, and after drinking what they wanted refused to pay. Upon the proprietor, Jacob Schmitt, remonstrating and taking one of the ruffians by the collar he was felled to the ground by a blow from the ringleader with a beer bottle. While bleeding and insensible from the fearful scalp wound inflicted the ruffians kicked the prostrate man. When his wife ran to rescue and protect him one of the murderous brutes drew a long sheath knife and plunged it into her back, just below the left shoulder blade. But, not satisfied with this, the fiend continued to stab the poor, helpless woman in her breast and right arm. The three scoundrels seemed to vie with each other in brutality towards both husband and wife. A neighbor, Mr. Young, who appeared at the spot, from having heard the cries of distress, was also stabled. Such was the thirst for blood and brutality of the wretch who stabbed Mr. Young that he turned the knife round and round in the wound. A more horrible and sickening event we have hardly ever recorded. And the fiends made their escape. As usual, there were no police near or to be found. We have called attention several times to the want of policemen at Yorkville and the inefficiency of those there. Here is another and terrible case in point. Perhaps there is no part of the city less protected by the police than Yorkville, though there is reason enough to complain of insufficient protection everywhere. Where the fault lies we do not know. There may be too few policemen, the force may not be kept fully up even to the number allowed by law in order to leave room for the friends of politicians, the Commissioners may not be as efficient as they ought to be, the discipline may be too lax and the finance department of wrong, in one way or another. The city must be better protected.

On the spur of this Seventy-fourth street horror comes another account of bloody rowdyism and the murderous use of firearms by a body of roughs on Third avenue. These four or five ruffians were drunk also when they seized and took possession of a street car, drew their revolvers, wounded the conductor and another person and fired right and left, to the great danger of wounding many others. Are these murderous scoundrels to be excused too because they were intoxicated? The city must be protected. If more police be necessary they must be had. At all events there is no way of checking these murders and outrages but by inflexible justice.

The Political Situation in England. The doubts of some days are at last ended. Mr. Gladstone is still Prime Minister of Great Britain. Mr. Disraeli and his friends in the House of Commons were bold enough and strong enough to defeat the Gladstone Ministry on the second reading of the Irish University bill. Mr. Gladstone was honest enough and daring enough to see the Queen and tender his resignation. It was a fair fight; the battle was fought and won, and by the party in power the results were accepted. It is impossible to refuse to admit that Mr. Gladstone was justified in tendering his resignation. It is just as impossible, however, to refuse to admit that Mr. Dismeli and his friends have confessed their weakness by refusing to accept the responsibility which for four years they have been sighing for and which a fair fight devolved upon them. We are quite satisfied that the tories would not for any length of time hold power in Great Britain; but we are by no means satisfied that an appeal to the people, made at the present moment, would not have resulted in a tory triumph. Mr. Gladstone's Irish reforms have been good, but too much of a good thing palls upon the taste. Of Irish reform the people seem to be tired. Session after session it has been the same old tune, and now even Mr. Gladstone's grand performances cease to attract. In addition to this Mr. Gladstone has alienated from himself and from the great liberal party the potent influence of the licensed victuallers of England by his severe and restrictive legislation. In the large towns of England proper such is the feeling of the masses, in consequence of this restrictive legislation, that it would not be wonderful if, in a general election, they would be found in opposition to the liberal party. A general election, however, is expensive, and as a continuance of power is scarcely possible to the tories Mr. Disraeli, wisely, we think, declines ally, in the year previous to the election, a going, as they say, to the country. Over the tax on property officially assessed for taxation | House of Commons, as the House of Com-

could not exercise control. The presumption now is that the Irish University bill will be dropped and that Mr. Gladstone will remain in power until after Easter, when there will be a general election and a test of party strength.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Sherman will leave the Astor House for Washington to-day. Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine, is registered

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge W. S. Linceln, of Washington, is staying

at the Grand Central Hotel, Congressman S. O. Houghton, of San José, Cal.

is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Clinton D. Macdougall, of Auburn, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Secretary Robeson will reside at Long Branch during the Summer months.

Judge H. Griswold, of Leavenworth, Kan., has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Colonel J. C. Roy, of the United States Army, has quartered at the Sturtevant House.

Walter McMichael, of the Philadelphia North American, is at the Hoffman House, The Duchess de Alba, the mother of ex-Empresi

Eugénie, has suddenly become blind. Ex-Congressman Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Fifth

Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte yesterday came on from Baltimore, and is staying at the

New York Hotel. Rustun Pasha, the new Turkish Governor of Mount Lebanon, is an Italian, whose proper name

and title is Count Marliani.

It is surmised that Nana Sahib died in Napaul six months ago, as about that time his wife di tributed her hair among her relatives.

Ontario county, according to the Lockport Union elects a democratic Board of Supervisors "for th first time within the memory of man." The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has ac-

cepted the Fiptectorate of the Hospice to be built near Jerusalem by the Knights of Malta, Celenel Juan Manuel Macias, late agent of the Republic of Cuba at London, has returned to this

city from Washington and joined his family in Ninth street. Rev. Edward King, Principal of Caddesden Theological College, has accepted the Legius Professorship of Theology in Oxford University, succeeding

Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, recently deceased. The motive of the youth Sevin, who recently tried to kill his father, in the Department of the Seine, France, was to make himself the "only son of a

widow," and thus avoid conscription.

Congressman H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. His late bout with Boutwell in the Massachusetts Legislature has not injured him, and he was ready as ever to wrestle with financial measures in the

A Massachusetts paper don't believe that a "certain man" (meaning Ben Butler) will be the next Governor of Massachusetts. He may not be the next Governor, but Butler is the most uncertain Monsignor Mermillod, on receiving the decree of

banishment from Switzerland, said:-"Voila ! a present of value, and which I shall preserve as a passport to Paradise." The exiled Bishop will preach in the Madelaine, in Paris, during Passion On dit, that when Miss Nellie Grant was in Lon don. D'Israeli was asked whether he thought the

American Princess pretty? "I can't say," replied once; she was then sitting between General Schenck's two daughters, and I thought she had some indirect claims to good looks." M. Stantslaus Julilen, for many years Professor of Chinese in the College of France, is now said to

have had no knowledge of that language. Being very witty, M. Julien was always able to place mething insurmountable in the way of would-be students. Thus saving his imposture from being

Thus are cynics made. Recently a convict overpowered the turnkey of the prison at Orbe, Switzerland, and locked him up in a cell. Too generous to leave his fellow convicts in confinement, he opened their cells and bade them be free. None o them having very long to serve, the ungrateful criminals not only refused to fice, but, to commend themselves to the civil authorities, they basely overcame their escaping fellow and gave him over to the turnkey again

THE HERALD AND ITS ENTERPRISE. [From the Yreka (Cal.) Union.]

HERALD despatched a Mr. Fox to the theatre of the Modoc war to act as its special correspondent, to forward to it early and reliable informs regard to whatever might transpire. As the journal letters is published a long way off, and but few, i any, copies of it are circulated in this section of the country, he had not created much of a local sensation since his advent at the front. While the correspondents of the Bulletin, Record and Chroni meat-axe style of assaulting "men in buckram, conjured up by their own imaginationshave raised the public mind of this State to the highest pitch of indignation at the awful disclosures they have from day to day made, Mr. Fox's existence been forgetten. But it now seems that while the other correspondents were boiling over with indignation at the horrors perpetrated by the Apple gates, at the outrages meditated by the Oregon 'war ring," at the dastardly character of the Ore conians in general and the petty thefts of Captain Kelly and command in particular, and, last but not least, at the high-handed despotim of the Peace Commissioners in refusing to allow the reporter themselves to become the custodians of the secrets of the Commission-we say it now appears that while the other correspondents were boiling over with rage at all these horrors and outrages and larceny and despotism, and holding up their pure hands in holy horrer and asking can such things be? Mr. Fox quietly saddled up his horse and rode be? Mr. Fox quietly saddled up his horse and rode over to Van Bremer's and thence over the mountain to the lava bed, and over the rocks and fissures of that undinished piece of the world, up to Jack's stronghold, so wondrously made by Nature herself. This leat of Fox has placed the Herald in the van and distanced all competitors in the race for news. It is, no doubt, intended by the Herald office, which planned, and Fox, who executed this move, that it shall rank only second to Stanley's search for Livingstone in Central Africa. As will be seen by our correspondence from headquarters, all the correspondents asked permission to accompany Fairchild and party to Jack's camp, and all were refused. It is also stated that thereupon Fox had saddled his horse and rode over to Van Bremer's; that he left Van Bremer's two hours before day Monday morning, and had not been heard from up to Tuesday noon. It was surmised ne had watched for Fairchild's party to enter the lava bed, had joined and went with them to Jack's camp. This conjecture preved correct. He went to Jack's camp, hobnobbed with Jack and his counsellors, wormed out of them all their secrets, spent the night under their hospitable roof, returned the next day to Van Bremer's, wrote up his report, using some 5,000 words, despatched a courier to Yreka with it and sent it by telegraph to the Herald, at a cost of some \$500 or \$600. Thursday morning's Herald announced to its myriad readers, under faming head lines, all the secrets of Captain Jack's Cabinet and all the plans of his generals, obtained by its own correspondent in an interview with Captain Jack and the chief military and civil dignitaries of his kingdom, at his entrenched military capital, in the heart of the lava bed. Such is enterprise. over to Van Bremer's and thence over the moun-

THE HERALD AS A BUSINESS BAROMETER. [From the Newark Journal, March 17.1

Senator Frelinghuysen's "golden era" be visible, we are right glad to say. For two conlished a quadruple sheet, with over sixty-three columns of advertising! This shows that the Spring trade has fairly opened. Our faith is pinned on the HERALD as a first class business barometer.

NAVAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1873. the command of the naval rendezvops at San Fran cisco, and is temporarily succeeded by Comms